

# What does aging mean for Dakota County?

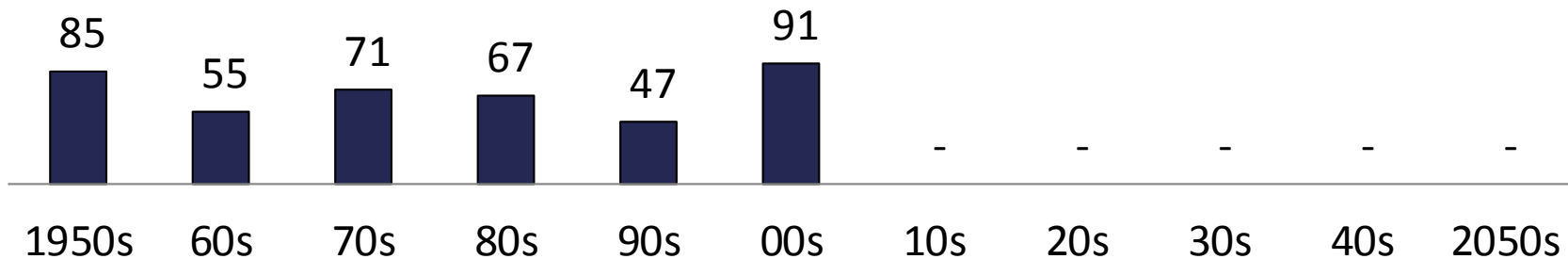
Susan Brower, Ph.D.

Minnesota State Demographer

June 11, 2014

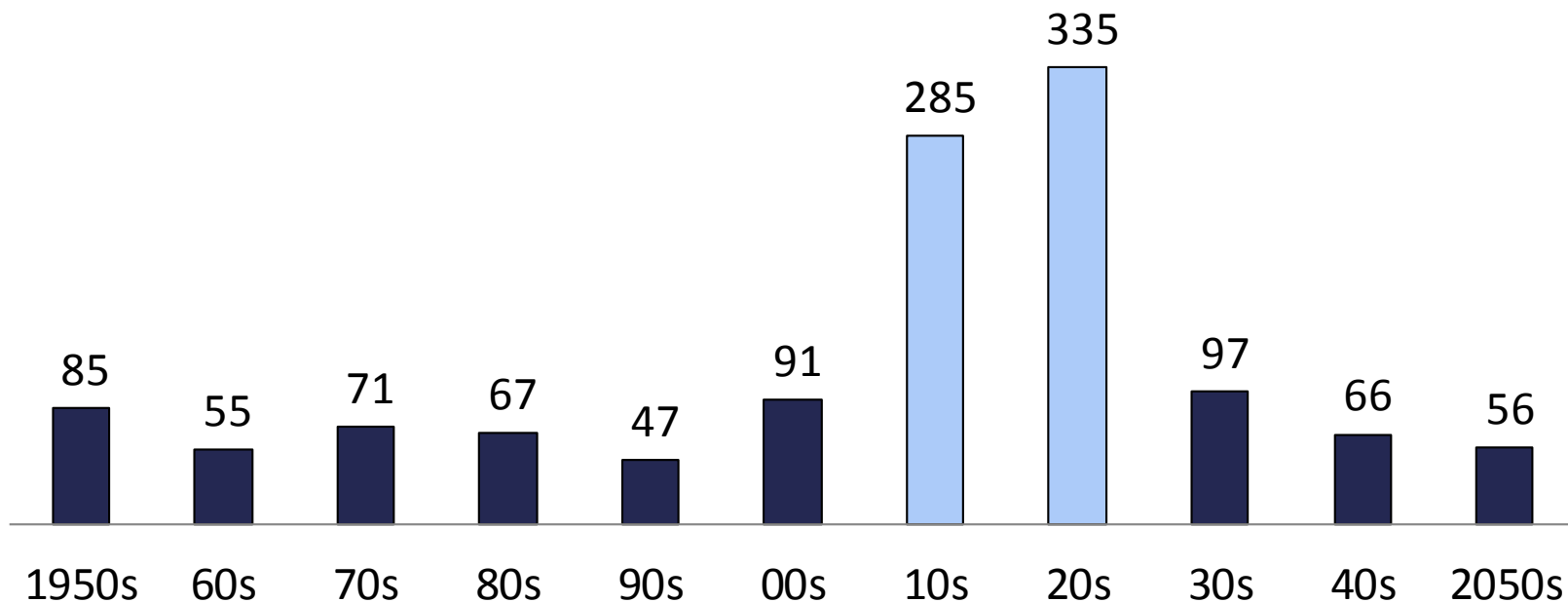
# How many additional “older adults” will Minnesota gain during this decade?

Change in older adults, age 65+ (in thousands)



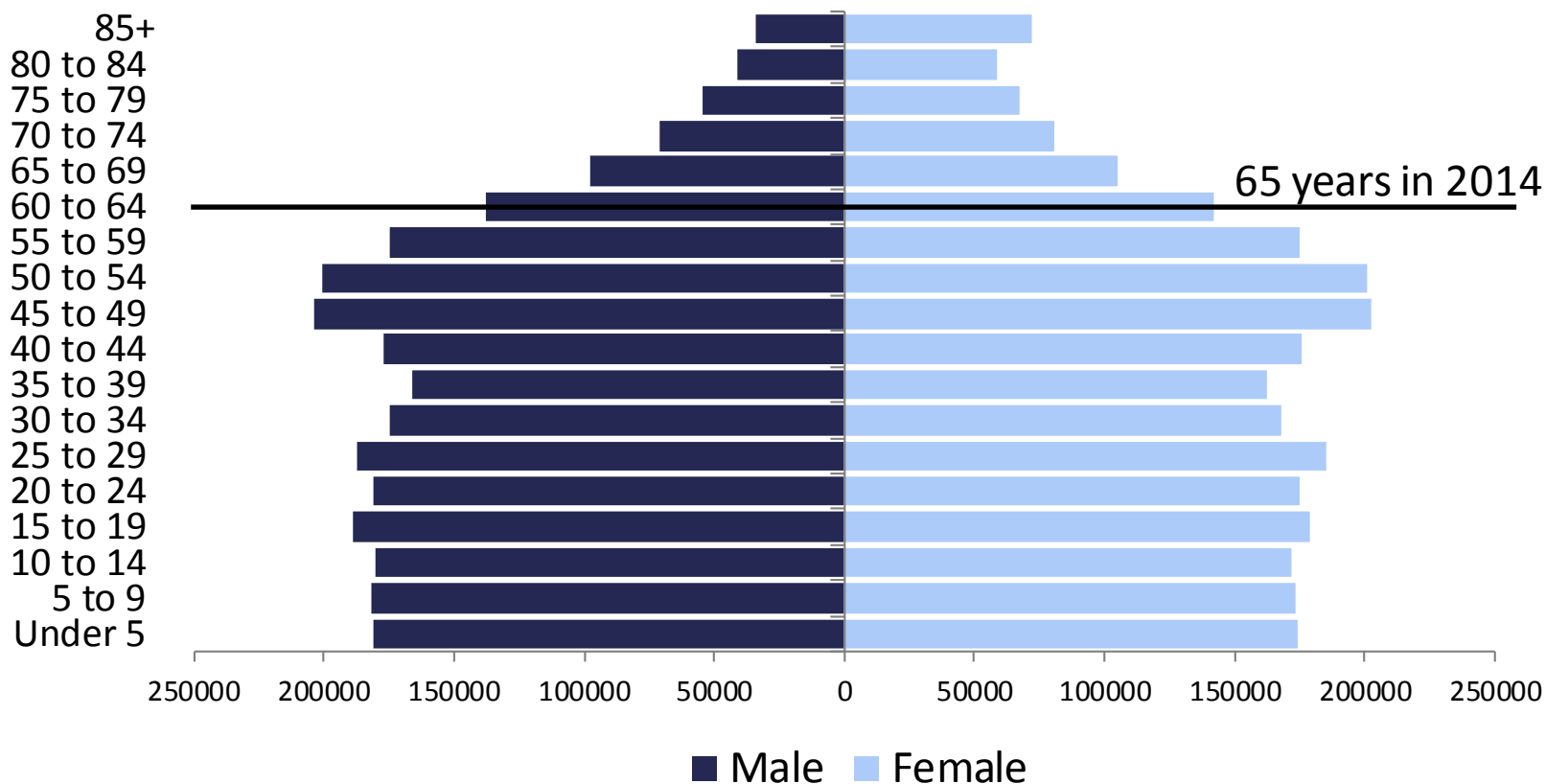
# Unprecedented increases in MN's “older adult” population

Change in older adults, age 65+ (in thousands)



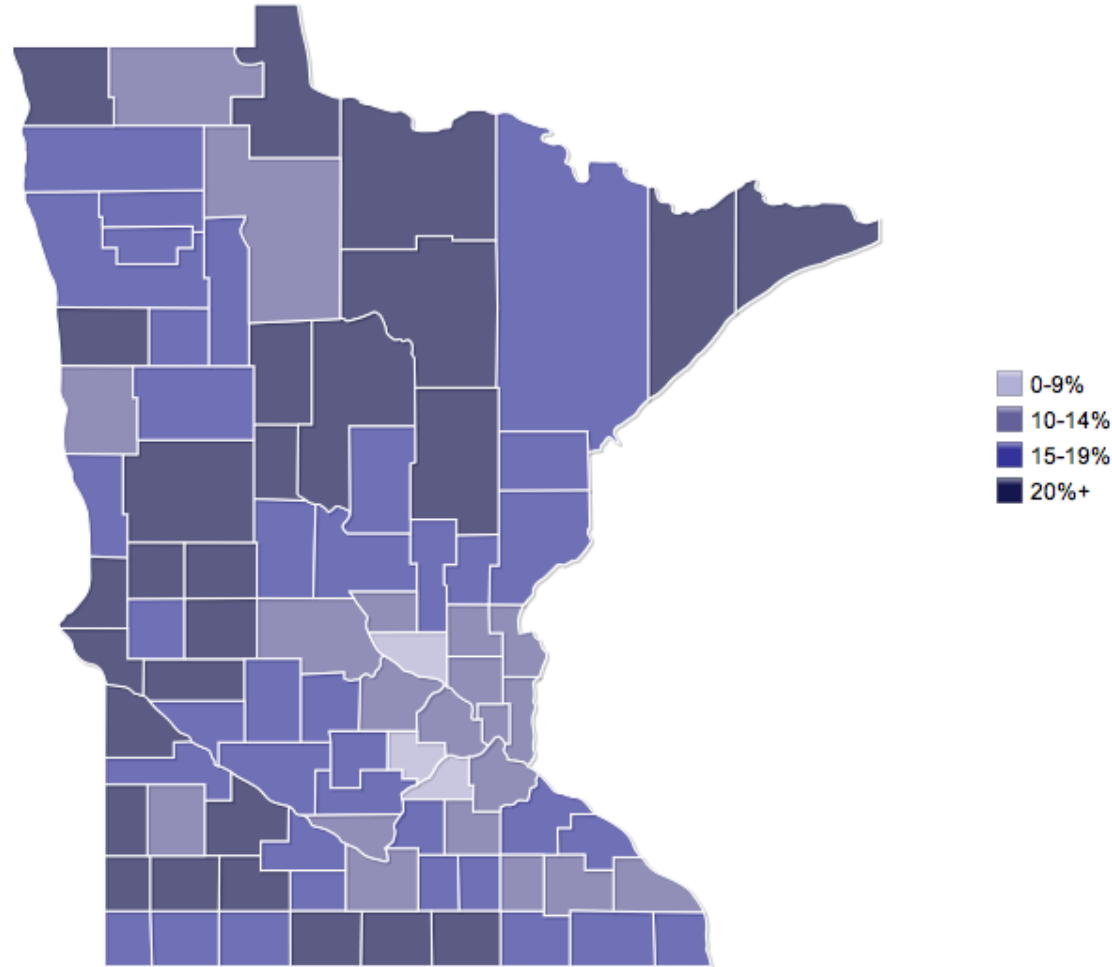
# Why are these changes so marked now?

Population by age and sex  
Minnesota, 2012



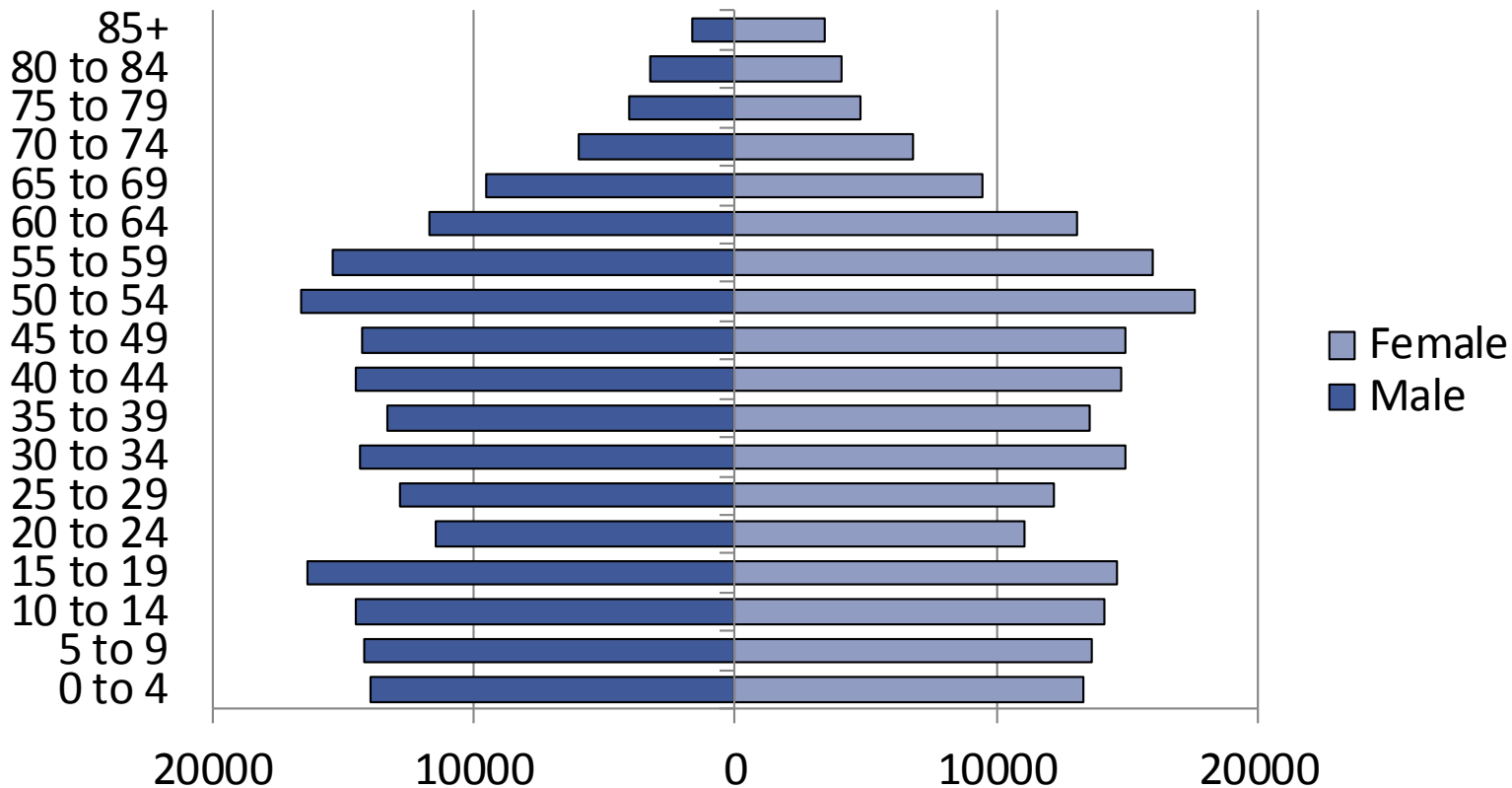
# Older adults (65+) in 2012

## Dakota County ~ 11%



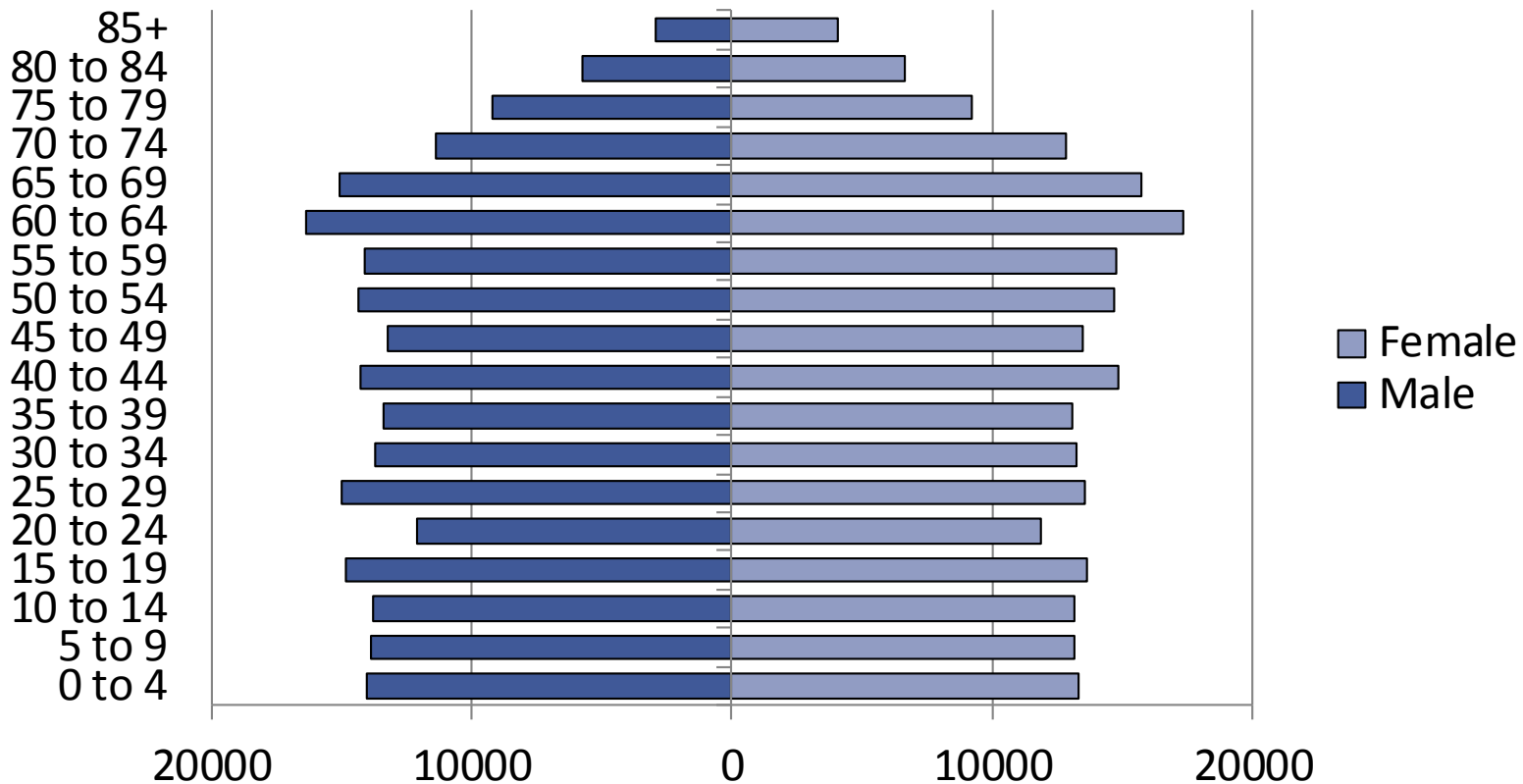
# Age profile of Dakota County

Population by age and sex  
Dakota, 2015



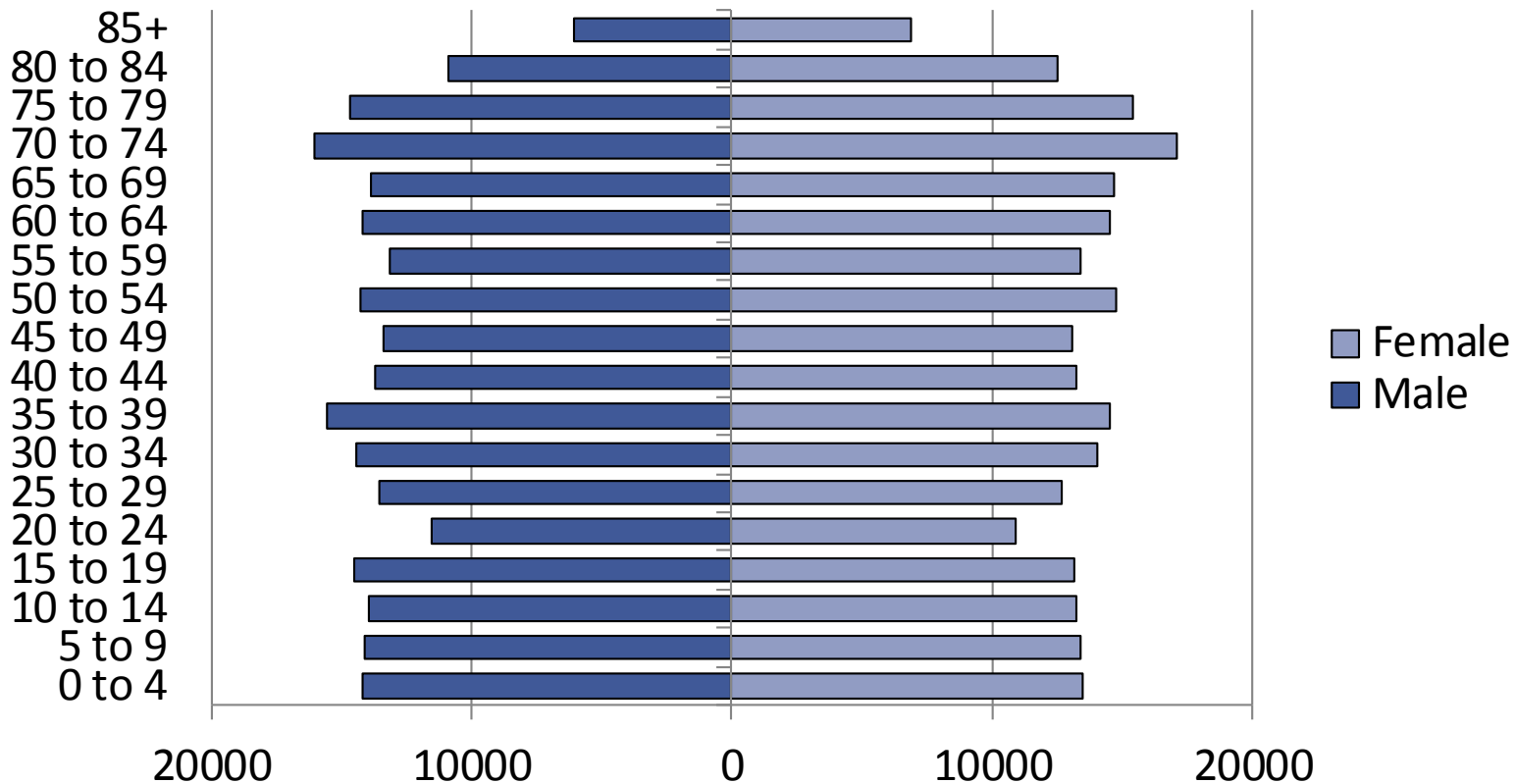
# Age profile of Dakota County in 10 years

Population by age and sex  
Dakota, 2025



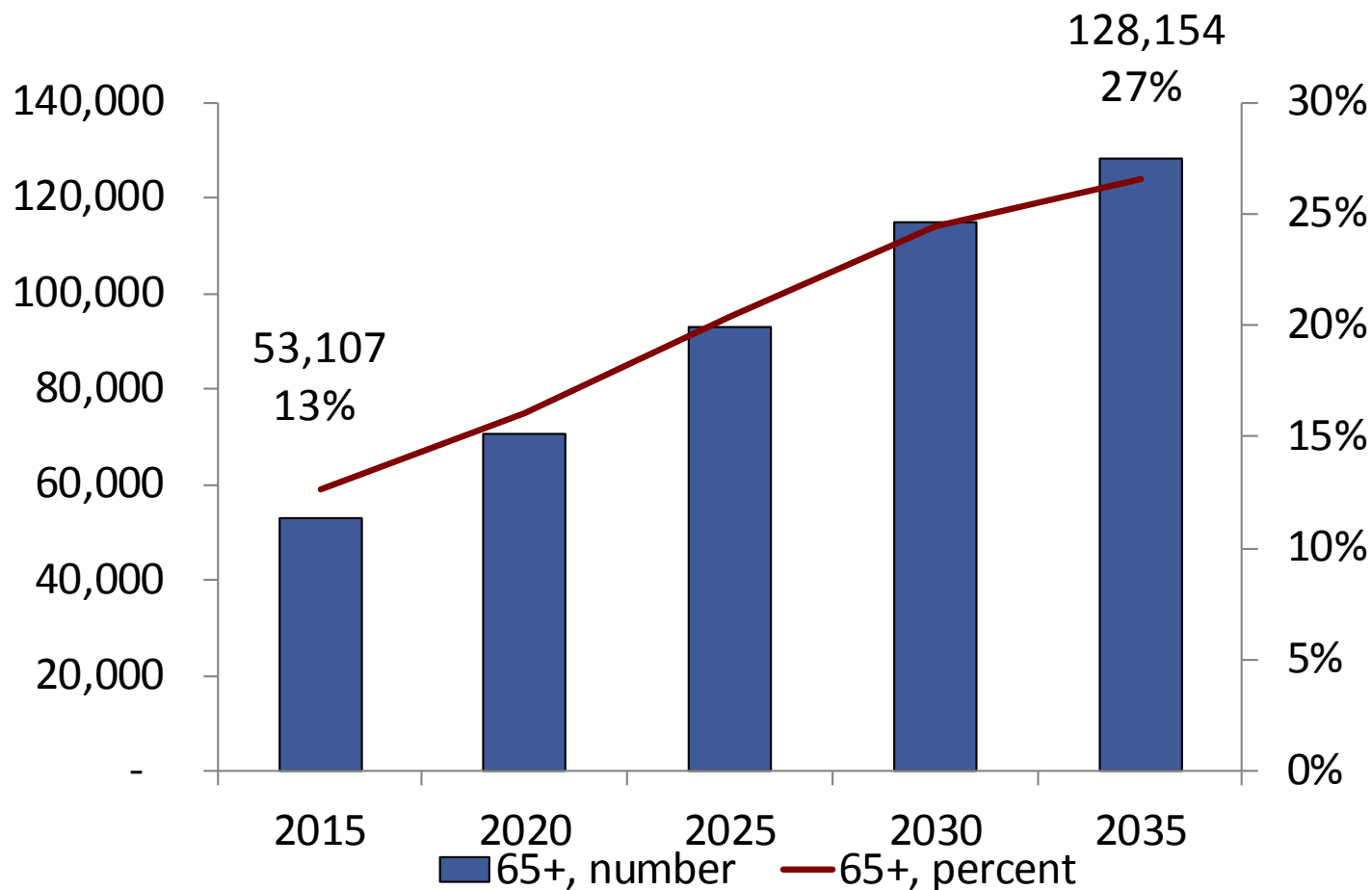
# Age profile of Dakota County in 20 years

Population by age and sex  
Dakota, 2035

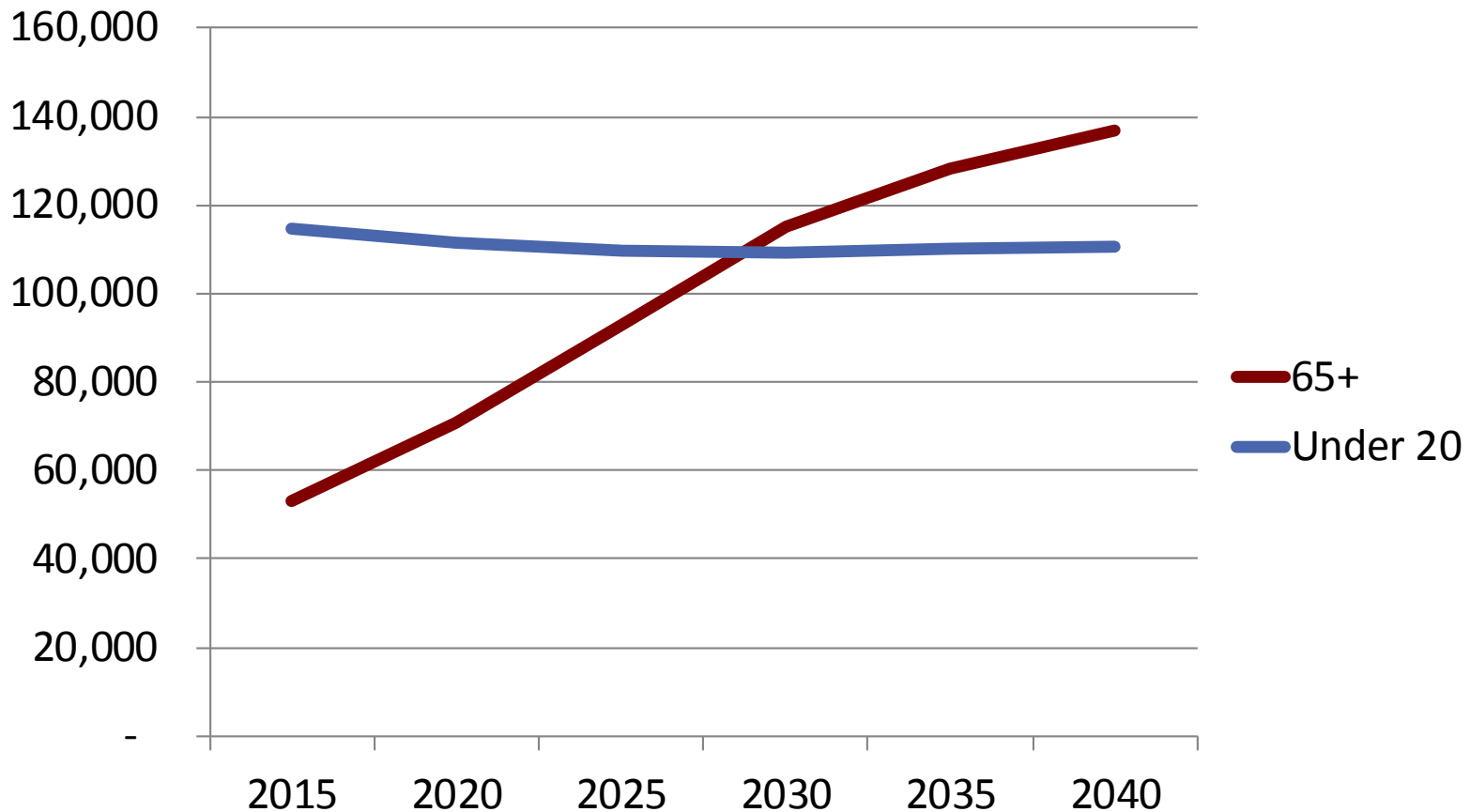




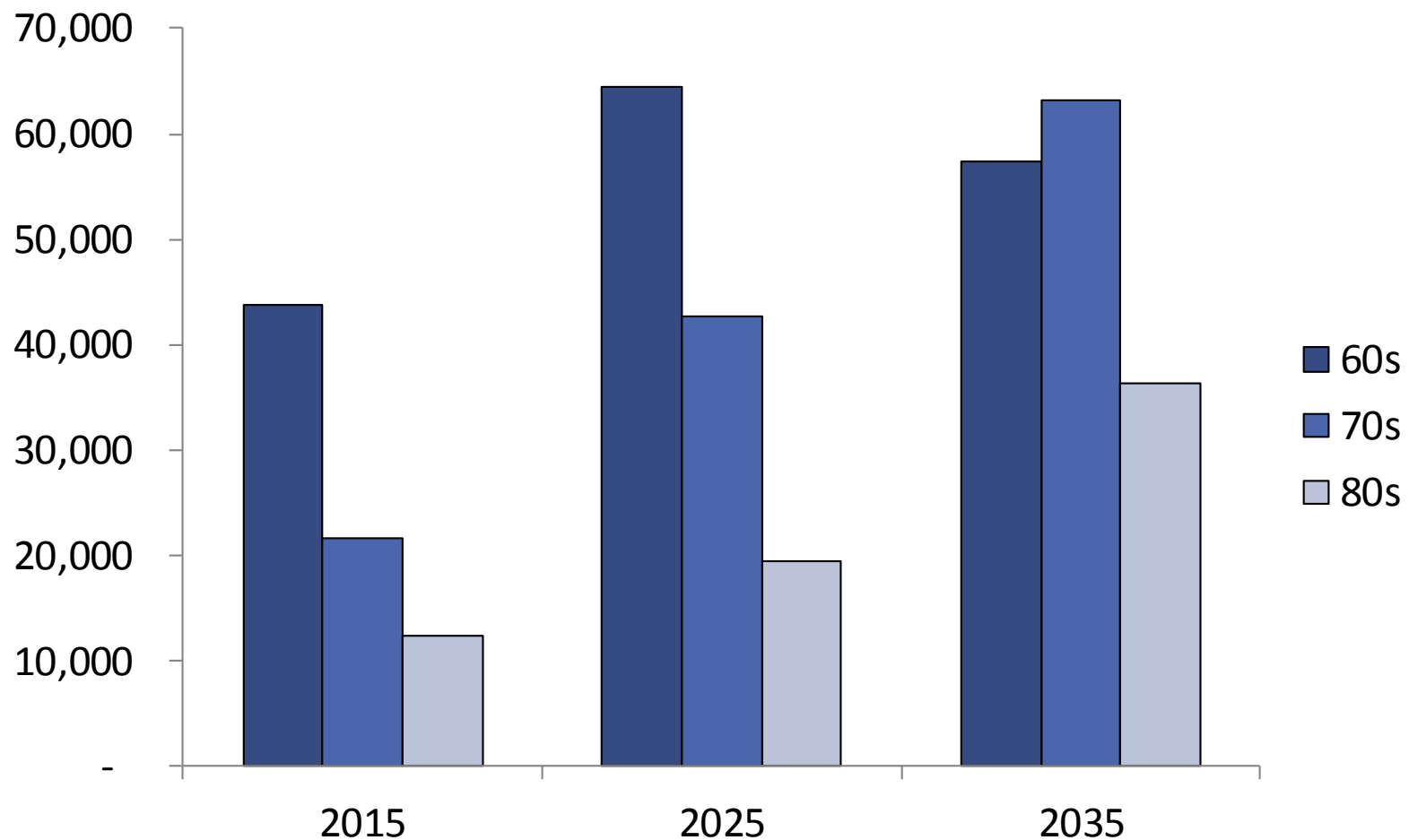
# More than 1 in 4 Dakota County residents will be 65+ by 2035



# Older Dakota County residents will outnumber youth for the first time by 2030

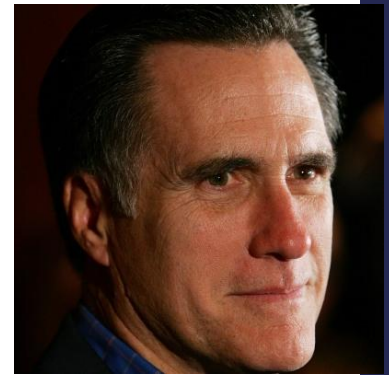


# More Dakota residents in the later decades of life

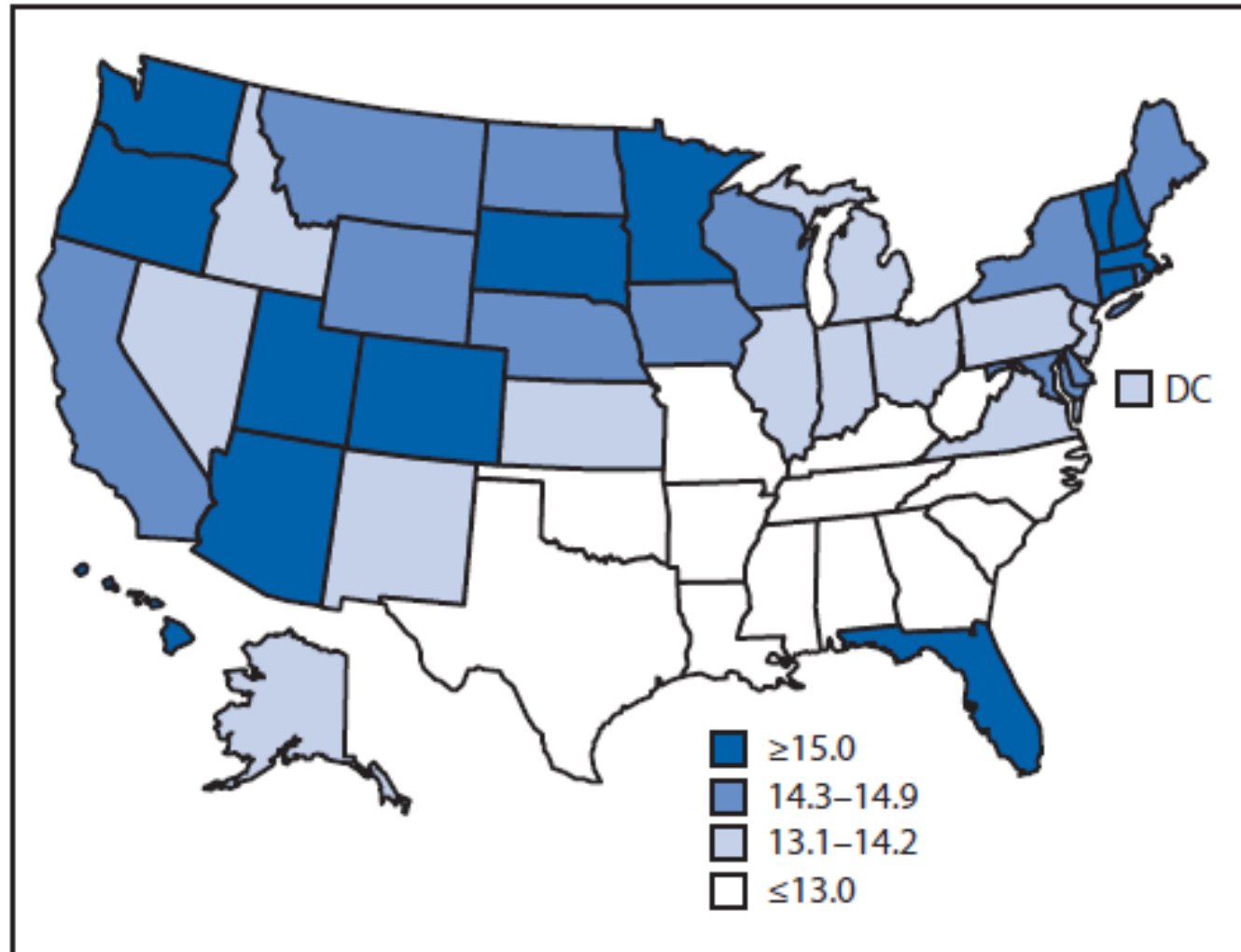


# What do baby boomers look like?

*Hint: They're between 50 and 68*



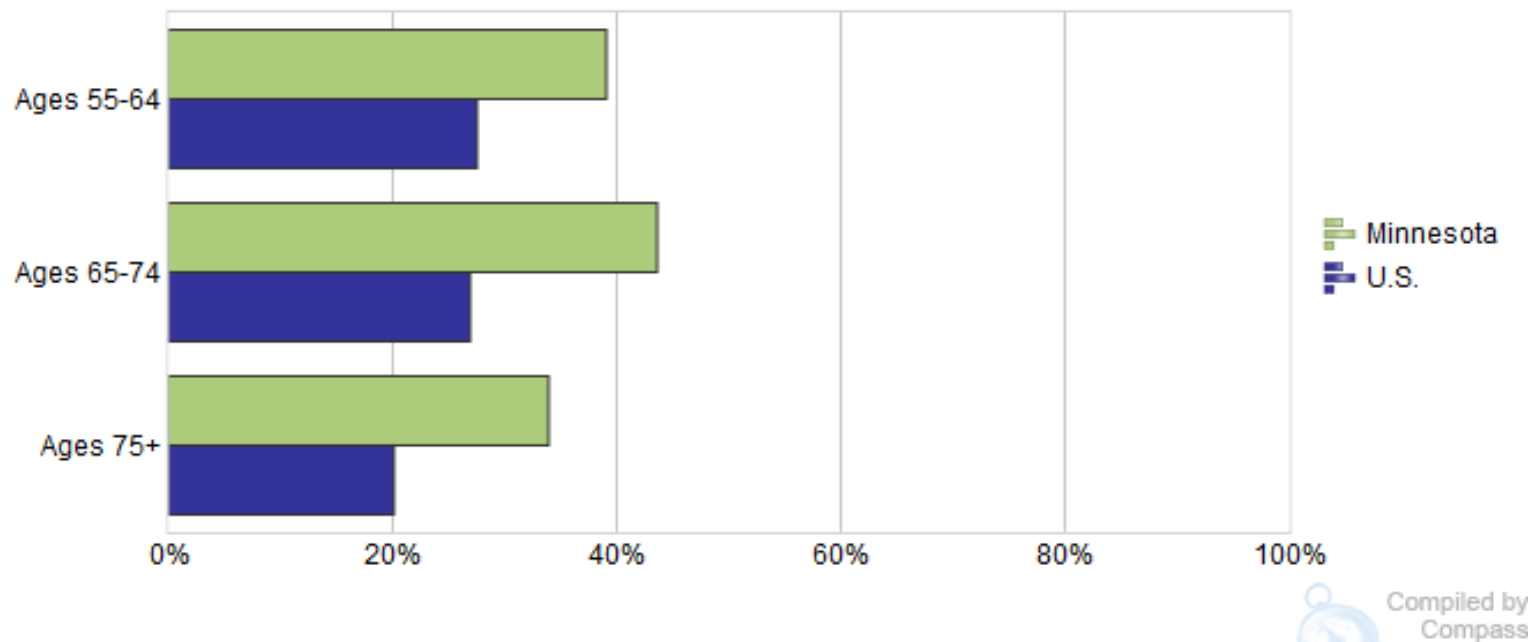
# Healthy life expectancy at age 65, 2007-2009



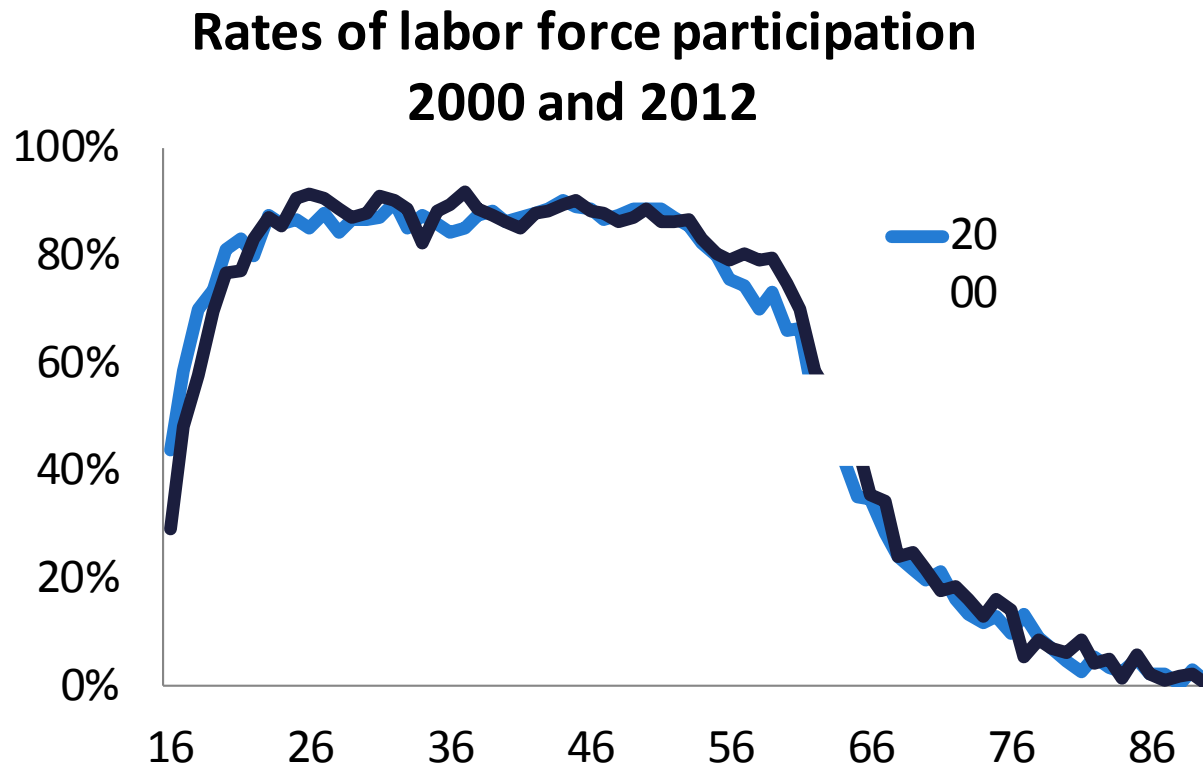
# Older adults in Minnesota volunteer in large numbers

## Older adults who volunteered in the past year by detailed age

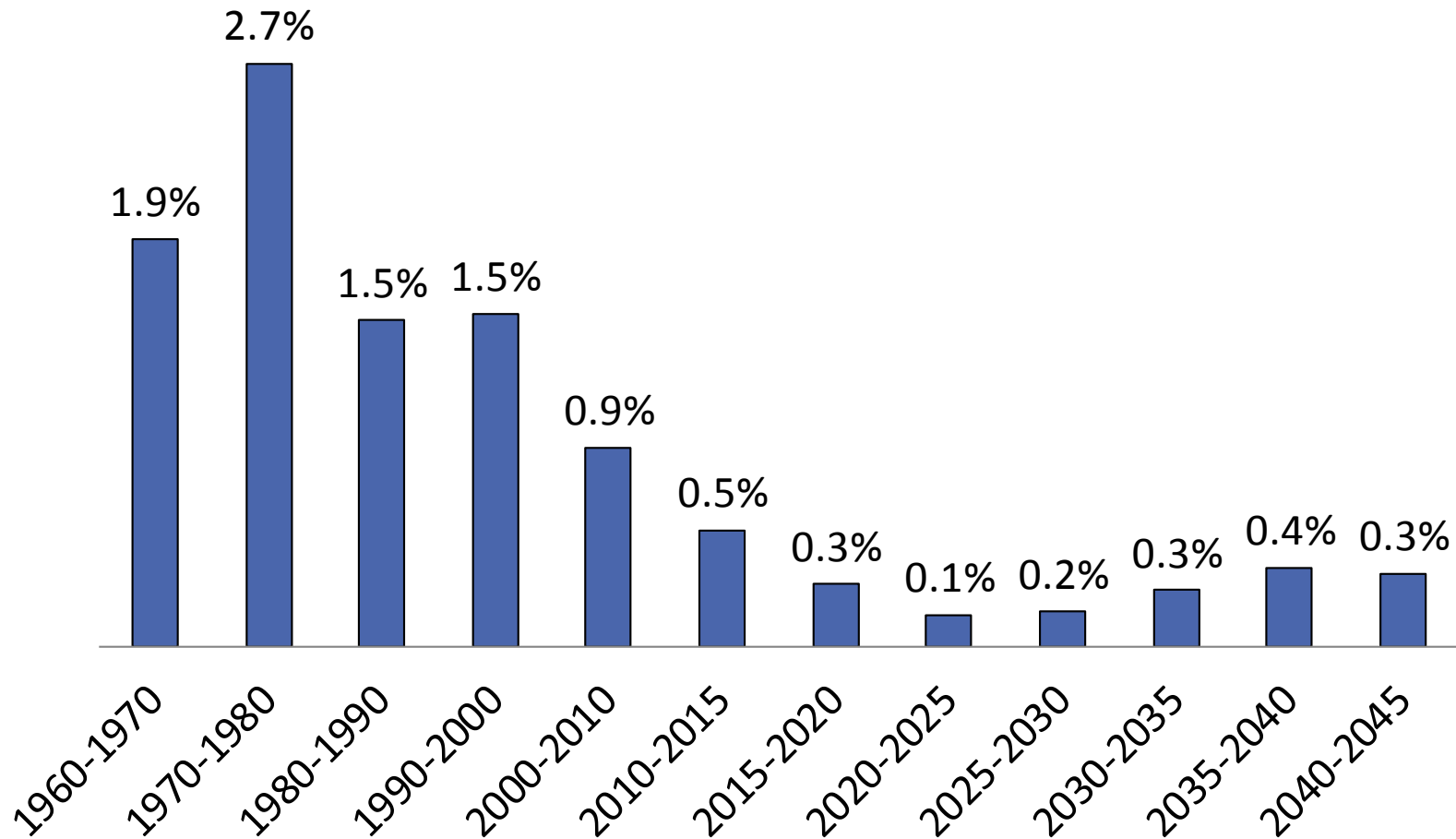
Minnesota and U.S., 2010-2012



# Since the recession, slightly higher labor force participation of older adults



# Labor force growth is projected to slow



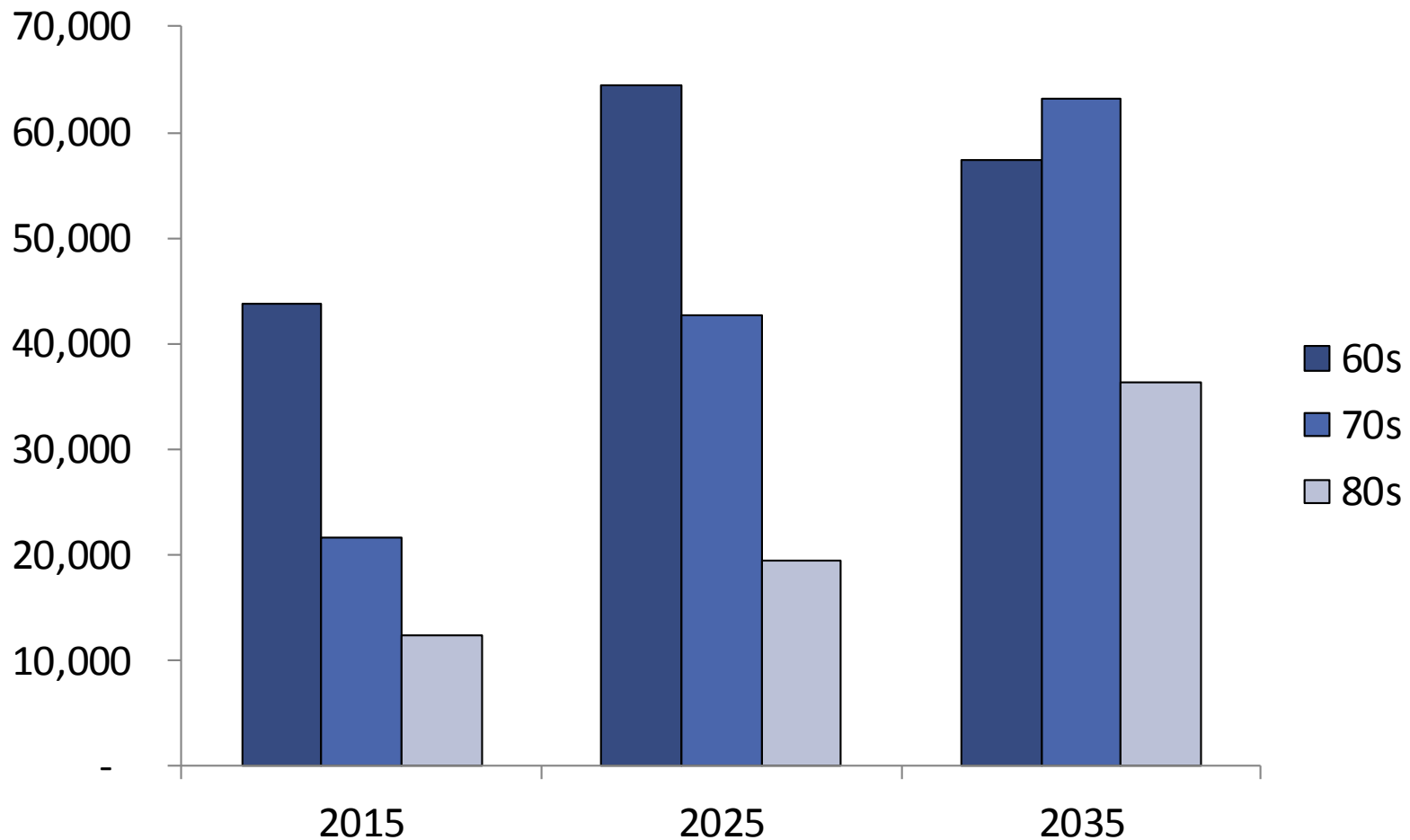


# Consideration of growth:

## More residents in their 60s and early 70s

- Most transition out of the labor force in their 60s, impacting
  - Daily activities
  - Transportation
  - Spending habits
  - Housing and migration
- Community impacts include
  - Surplus of “free” time
  - Population and housing shifts
  - Changes in labor force growth and dampened economic growth

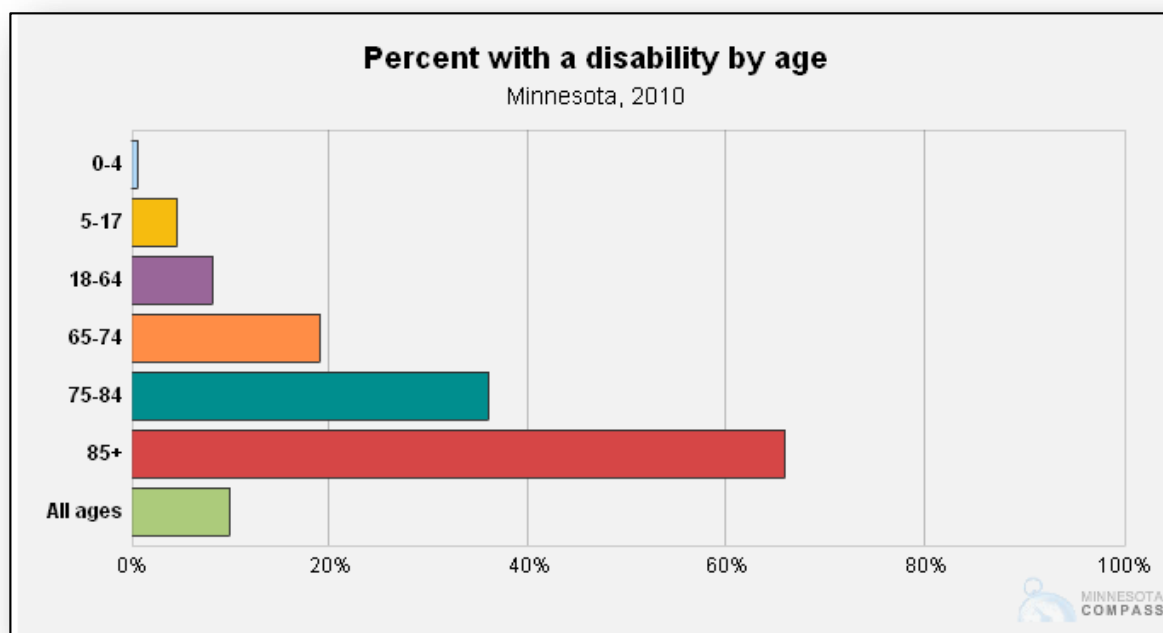
# More Dakota County residents in the later decades of life



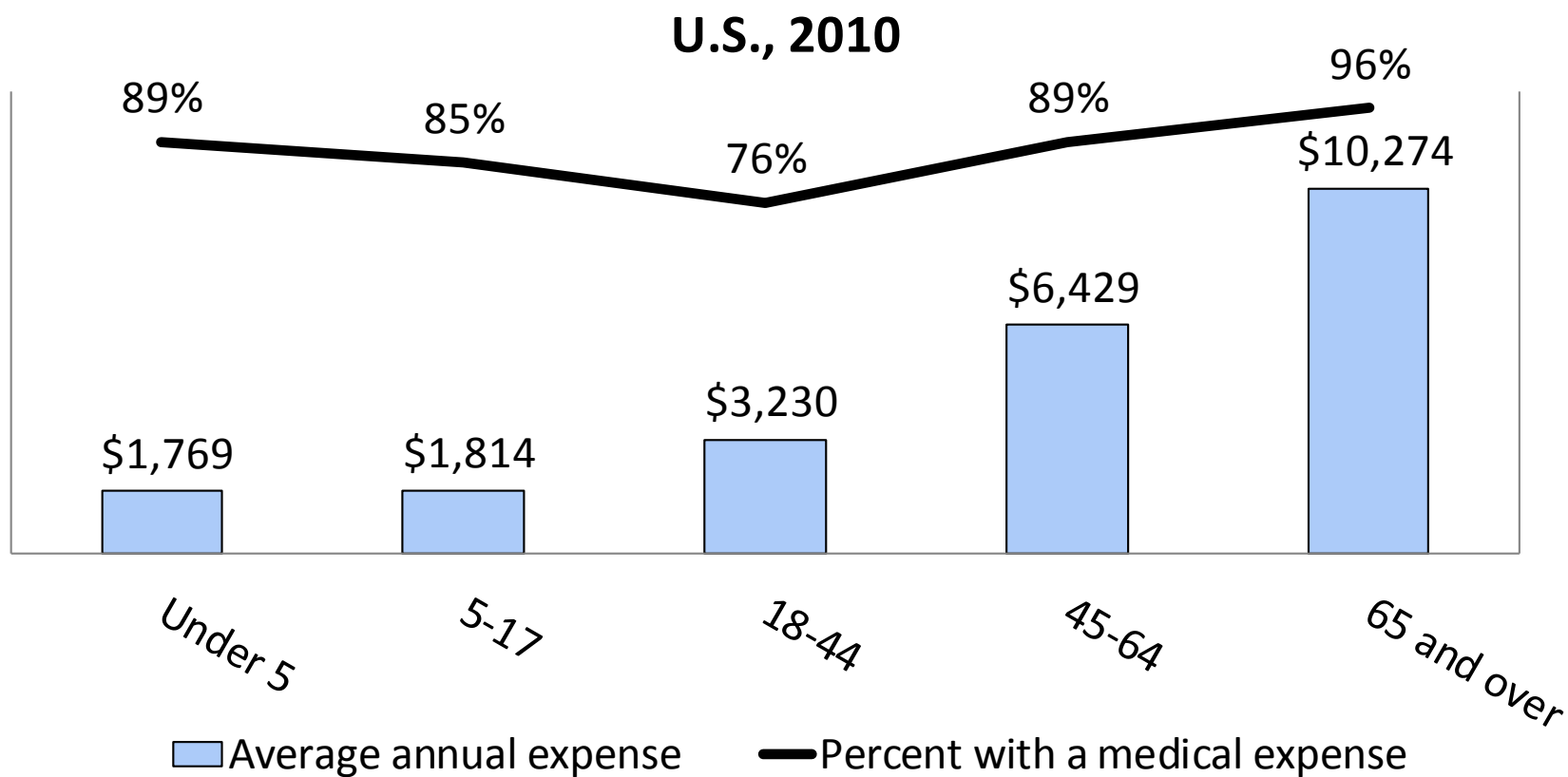
# Growing number of people with disabilities

20%

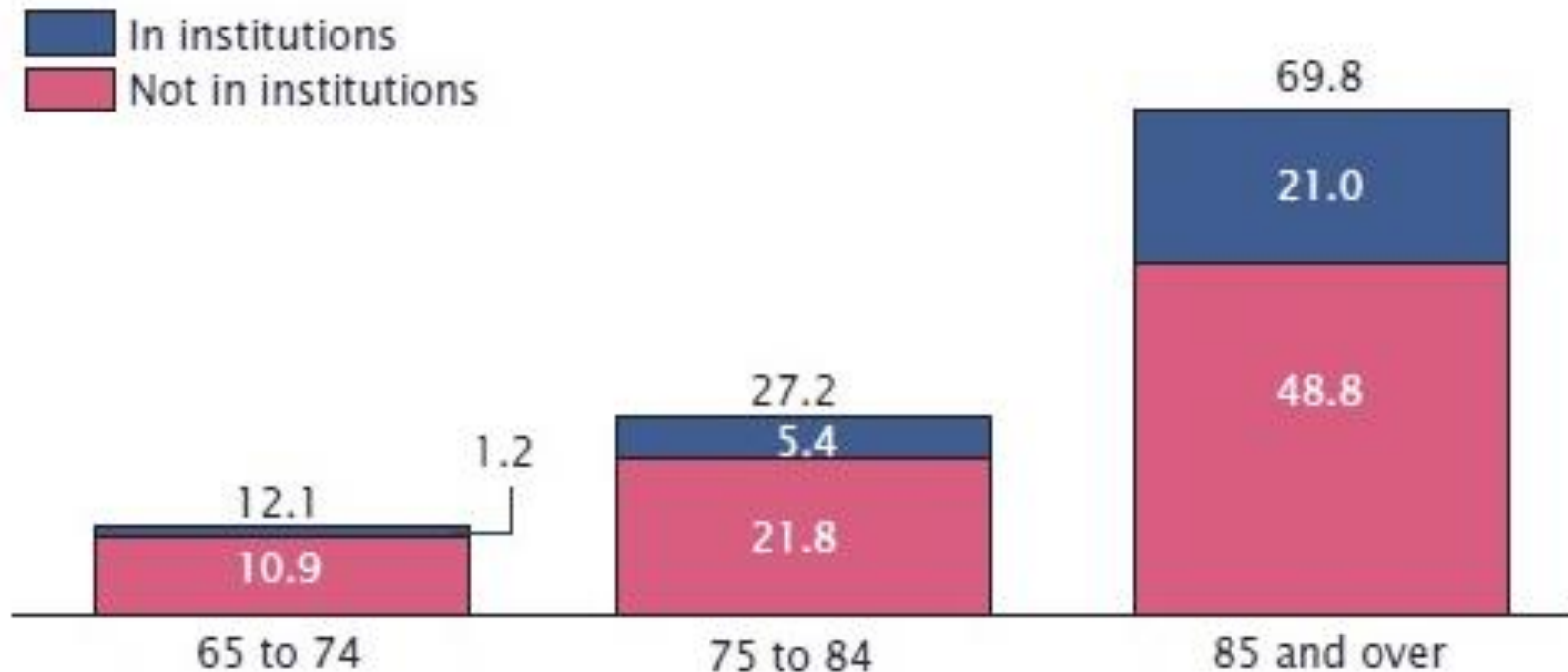
Projected growth between 2010 and 2020 in the number of people with disabilities living in MN



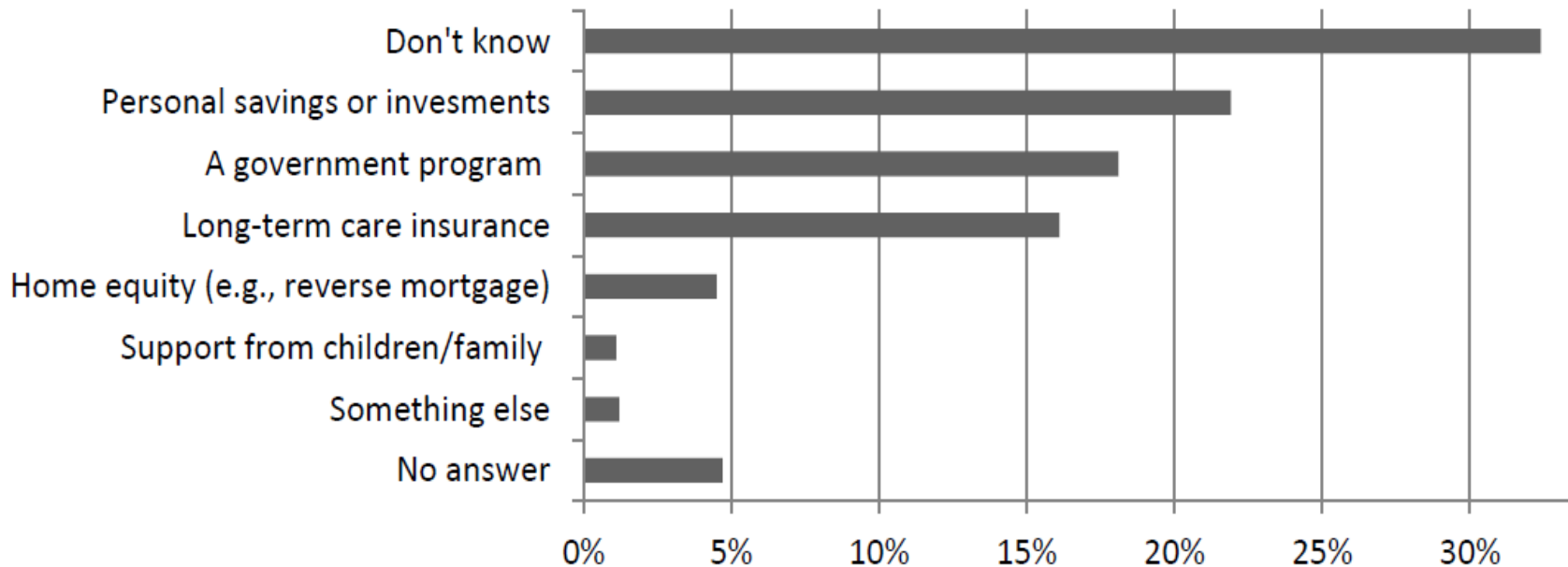
# Medical expenses rise considerably after age 65



# Need for long-term care grows after 65; is substantial after age 85

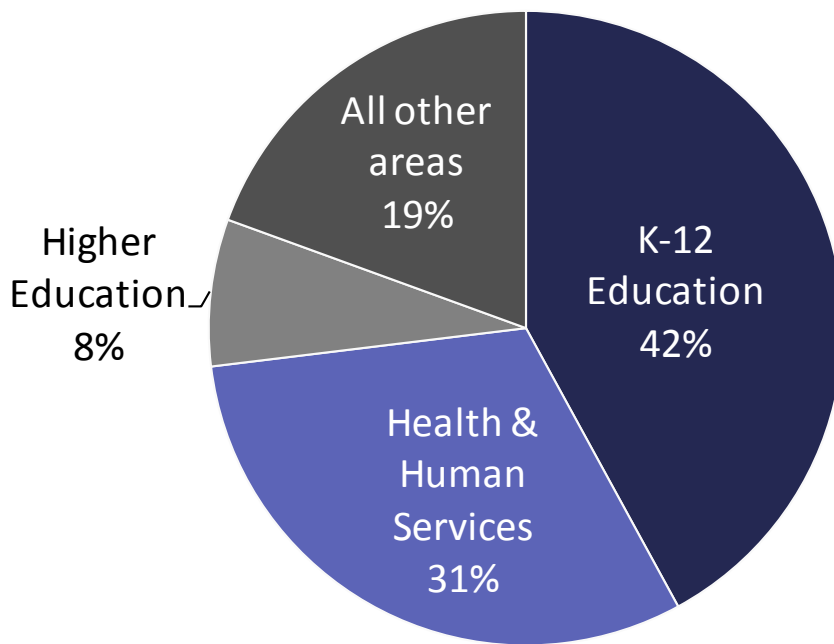


# MN Baby Boomers plans for long-term care fall short



# Increasingly our demographics will change demand for services

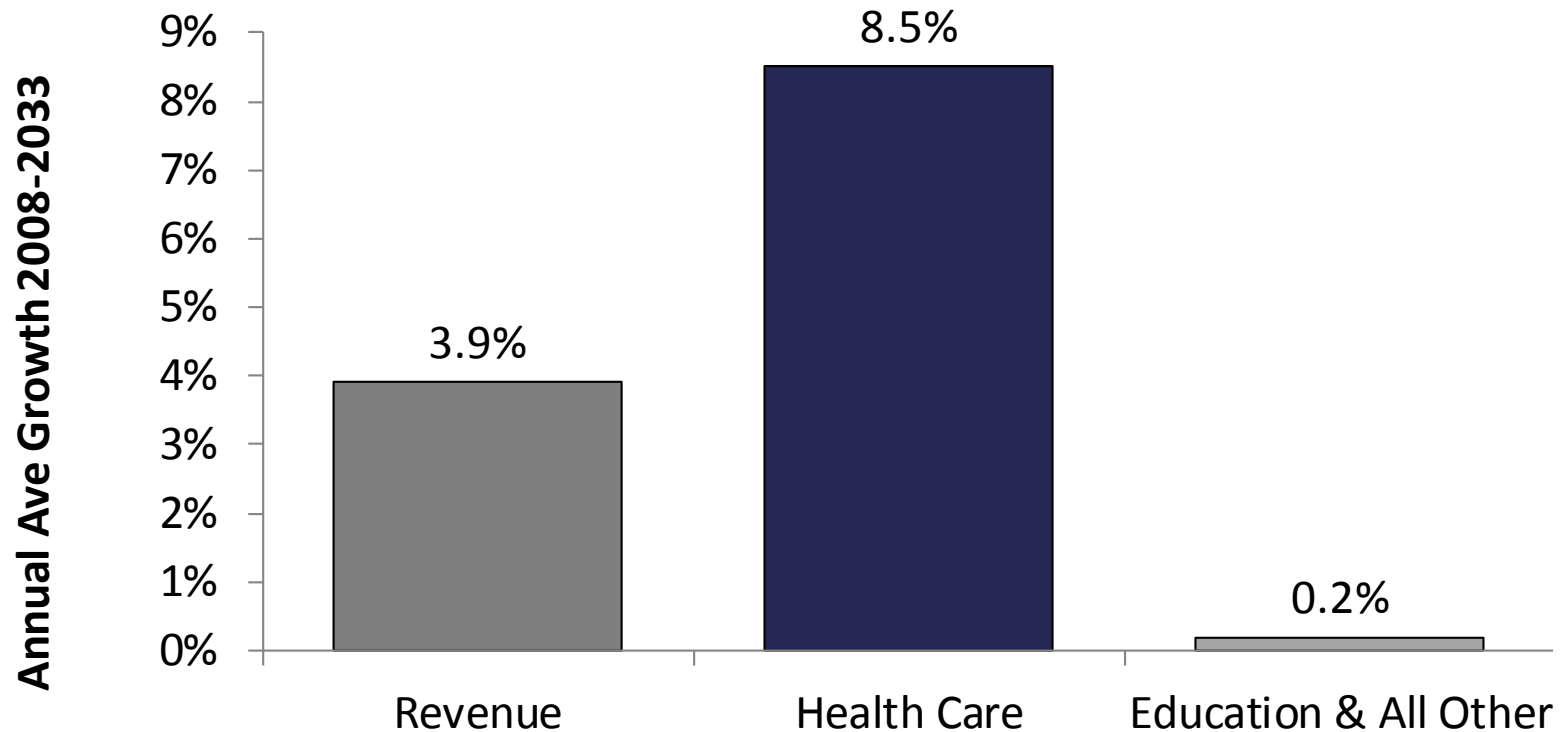
## General Fund Expenditures FY 2012-2013



## Within Health & Human Services

- Medical Assistance Expenditures: 25% of GF spending (8.5 billion)
- Medical Assistance Expenditures for the Elderly and Disabled: 16% of GF spending (5.5 billion)
- MA expenditures include basic care, long-term care waivers and long-term institutional care

# If state health care costs continue unabated, other services crowded out





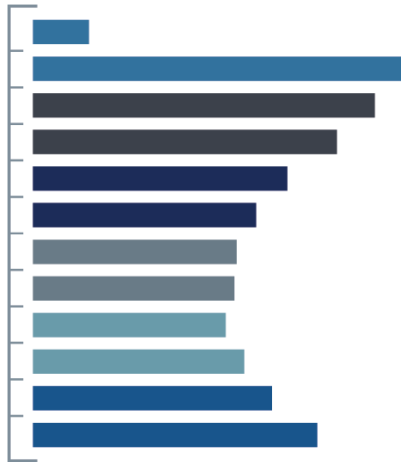
## **Consideration of aging:**

### **More residents in their 80s and older**

- Prevalence of disability will grow
- Private and public medical expenses will increase
- Need for long-term care will rise

## Lots of graphs, just two take-aways:

1. Aging trend will impact **everyone**, young and old. How we manage the transition from young to old will be important for **all** of our well-being
2. Many **healthy** years ahead for older adults. How will older adults **actively** shape their communities in the years to come?



**Susan Brower**  
susan.brower@state.mn.us